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PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS.

QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING, held at the Society's Apartments,
William-street, Kilkenny, on Wednesday, July 6th, 1864.

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF OSSORY, President of the Society,
in the Chair.

The following new Members were elected:—

The Rev. Gorges Irvine, The Rectory, Castleblayney; Edward Tipping, Esq., Bellurgan Park, Dundalk; and Travers Wright, Esq., Killincoole Castle, Castlebellingham: proposed by the Rev. G. H. Reade.

Mrs. William Archdall, Castle Archdall, Enniskillen: proposed by the Rev. James Graves.

Patrick Joseph Keenan, Esq., Chief of Inspection, National Board of Education, Marlborough-street, Dublin: proposed by Dr. Newell.

Eugene Alfred Conwell, Esq., M. R. I. A., Inspector, National Board of Education, Trim: proposed by G. V. Du Noyer, Esq.

Robert Alexander, Esq., Bishop-street, Londonderry; and John Little, Esq., Waterloo-place, Londonderry: proposed by A. G. 'Geoghegan, Esq.

James Ryan, Esq., Foulksrath Castle, Jenkinstown: proposed by Mr. Prim.

The Rev. James Graves said, that no doubt the Members of the Society present were aware, from the statements in the newspapers, of the outrage which had been committed a few weeks since, at Clonmacnoise, by the defacement of the sculptures on the ancient megalithic crosses, and the carved ornamentation of the doorways. Immediately on its occurrence reports had been forwarded to him on the subject, as Secretary of the Society, not only by the Rev. Charles A. Vignoles, himself a Member of their Society, who was rector of the parish, but also by the Rev. P. R. Young, the Roman Catholic curate. He had at once (as it seemed to him there was no time to be lost) taken a step for which he should now ask the sanction of the Society. He wrote to those gentlemen, in-

timating that, if they should be able to trace out the perpetrators of the outrage, the Society would see them borne harmless in all expenses; that it was important to take immediate legal advice, and that they should put themselves into communication at once with Thomas L. Cooke, Esq., Local Sessional Crown Solicitor for the King's County, a zealous archæologist, and a Member of the Society. His suggestions had been promptly acted upon; and, fortunately, although the inhabitants generally of Clonmacnoise had been attending their respective places of worship, it being Sunday at the time when the Vandalism was committed, two young persons, servants of a neighbouring farmer, had seen a man in the act of injuring the sculptures, so that their evidence was available. They stated the delinquent to be one of a pleasure party, who had come from Birr to the "Seven Churches;" and it appeared that upon their being brought to Birr, for the purpose, they identified, from amongst the excursionists of the day, a certain individual as that person. The case was investigated before the magistrates at Birr petty sessions, on Saturday last; and the result was, the sending of the accused for trial at the ensuing assizes. The people of Birr seemed very indignant at the charge, and sought to retort it on the people of Clonmacnoise. It was very natural and gratifying to see the Birr people anxious to remove the stigma, if they could, from their community, of having amongst them a person capable of perpetrating such an act; but it was strange that they should allege that people had been suborned to lay the crime at their door. No one, of course, could have any wish that any one but the real wrongdoer, whoever he might be, should be punished; but, whether in this instance he might be punished or not, it was important that the prosecution should be instituted, and fully carried out, in order that a warning might be held out against the recurrence of such practices.

Mr. Duffy said, of course the Members would be most happy to sanction the steps taken by Mr. Graves in the matter. It was most important that the matter should be investigated to the utmost.

The Chairman observed that he also had had a letter from the Rev. C. Vignoles, in which he mentioned that the case had caused considerable interest, as a prosecution of the kind was unprecedented.

Mr. Graves said, it was certainly the first prosecution brought under the act of Parliament, and it was time to make a beginning, in order that people might see what severe penalties attached to such conduct. This would be achieved whether a conviction took place or not; public attention would be drawn to the matter, and he hoped a stop would be put to doings of the kind. It would be creditable to the Kilkenny Archæological Society that it was

the first to take the field for the enforcement of a most salutary law, which would tend to protect national monuments from barbarous defacement. Idle, thoughtless people, with mischievous propensities, were too much in the habit of battering the sculptures in every old churchyard and ruinous sacred building. The act under which this prosecution was instituted was intended to protect all monuments, ancient and modern, from wanton as well as from malicious injury.¹

Dr. Barry Delany moved that the Rev. Mr. Graves should be empowered to disburse all necessary expenses in prosecuting the case to the extent which he (Mr. Graves) might consider the Society could afford; giving him full power to receive all contributions towards aiding in that object which any one might wish to give.

Mr. Duffy was happy to second the motion. Of course it was not against any individual the Society wished to proceed, but for the discovery and punishment of the offender, and the example of others.

Mr. Prim felt sure that the Society would not be allowed to bear any large proportion of the expense. Sir William Wilde had already written to him, offering a subscription of £1; and no doubt others would willingly take part in the movement. The Royal Irish Academy ought to join; if it did not as a body, certainly several of its members would.

¹ On the occasion of the wanton injury done to the Portland Vase, in the British Museum, an act (the 8th & 9th Vict., cap. 44) was passed for the better preservation of public monuments. It was, however, soon found not to be comprehensive enough, and its provisions were enlarged and re-enacted by the statute of 24 & 25 Vict., cap. 97, sec. 39. As it is most important that archaeologists should be aware of the powers which this statute gives them for the preservation of our national monuments, the provisions of the act, now for the first time put in force, are subjoined:—

“ Whosoever shall unlawfully and maliciously destroy or damage any book, manuscript, picture, print, statue, bust, or vase, or any other article or thing, kept for the purposes of art, science, or literature, or as an object of curiosity in any museum, gallery, cabinet, library, or other repository, which museum, gallery, cabinet, library, or other repository is either at all times, or from time to time, open for the admission of the public, or of any considerable number of persons to view the

same, either by the permission of the proprietor thereof, or by the payment of money before entering the same, or any picture, statue, monument, or other memorial of the dead, painted glass, or other ornament or work of art, in any church, chapel, meeting-house, or other place of divine worship, or in any building belonging to the Queen, or to any county, riding, division, city, borough, poor law union, parish or place, or to any university or college, or hall of any university, or to any inn of court, or in any street, square, churchyard, burial ground, public garden or ground, or any statue or monument exposed to public view, or any ornament, railing, or fence surrounding such statue or monument, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof, shall be liable to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour, and if a male under the age of sixteen years, with or without whipping; provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the right of any person to recover, by action at law, damages for the injury so committed.”

Dr. Delany asked whether anything could be done towards repairing the injury done to the sculptures?

Mr. Graves said, both the Rev. Mr. Young and the Rev. Mr. Vignoles, separately writing to him, had used the same word in describing the injury—"irreparable." Mr. Cooke, also, had gone to Clonmacnoise to see for himself, and wrote, describing it as "the great and wanton injury done to the sculptures." The Rev. Mr. Young had particularly remarked on the fact of such an outrage having been committed at the very time that the Kilkenny Archæological Society had made arrangements, by means of special subscription set on foot for the purpose, to rebuild one of the richly sculptured arches which had fallen down, and the stones of which were all on the spot. Such a restoration as that could be made; but what reparation could be effected where sculptures were battered away?

Mr. Duffy thought it was clearly a case for the Government to take up. It was a matter of national interest and national importance.

Mr. Prim observed, that the Government had taken one step in the recognition of archaeology as of national importance. By the change recently made in the law of treasure-trove, and the undertaking that Government will fully remunerate all persons supplying for the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy all valuable relics of antiquity discovered throughout the country, this principle was established. The protection of the ancient monuments and architectural remains existing in our time was still more important.

Mr. Duffy suggested that if General Sir Thomas A. Larcom, the Under Secretary of State, were communicated with, he had no doubt the crown counsel of the circuit would be instructed to act in the case. Sir Thomas Larcom's appreciation of historical monuments was well known.

The Very Rev. Chairman undertook to bring the matter under Sir Thomas Larcom's attention by the next post.

The motion of Dr. Delany was then unanimously agreed to, Mr. Graves being at liberty to supply the necessary funds, as even if the Crown took up the case, it would be right to instruct Mr. Cooke to take every proper step to have counsel fully informed and aided towards the proper conduct of the case.

The consideration of Captain Hoare's proposition with regard to the getting up of a photographic album of the Members of the Society, which had been before the January meeting, was now resumed; and, after some discussion, it was resolved that the *cartes* of all Members forwarded to the Secretaries, accompanied by 1s. in postage stamps, should be fixed in an album, the necessary expense

of providing which this small contribution would serve to defray, the Members present considering that the outlay ought not to come from the general funds of the Society.

An estimate of the probable cost of the necessary repairs at the ancient castle of Kells was sent in by Mr. G. M'Mullen, who had been requested to do so by the Secretaries. However, as it would be desirable to ascertain what might be the necessary additional expenditure for works of reparation at Kells' Priory as well, it was determined to defer the consideration of the subject till a future meeting of the Society.

Mr. Prim read a letter from Colonel William O'Shee, of Pontoise, France, representative of the old family of Shee of Kilkenny, returning thanks for his election as an honorary Member of the Society at its last meeting. Colonel O'Shee stated that he would endeavour to show his sense of the compliment conferred on him by doing all in his power to advance the objects of the Society; and for that purpose, for the present he begged leave to send a map of the city of Kilkenny, copied from the Down Survey Maps in the Imperial Library, Paris.

The following presentations were received, and thanks voted to the donors:—

By the Kent Archaeological Society: "Archæologia Cantiana," Vol. V.

By the Sussex Archaeological Society: "Sussex Archæological Collections," Vol. XVI.

By the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire: their "Transactions," new series, Vol. III.

By the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society: their "Magazine," No. 24.

By the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland: their "Journal," Nos. 80 and 81.

By the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society: their "Original Papers," Vol. VI., part 4.

By the Society of Antiquaries of London: their "Proceedings," second series, Vol. I., No. 8, and Vol. II., Nos. 1 to 5, inclusive.

By the Royal Institution of Cornwall: their "Journal" for March, 1864.

By the British Archaeological Association: their "Journal" for June and September, 1864.

By the Cambrian Archaeological Association: "Archæologia Cambrensis," third series, No. 39.

By the Author: "On the So-called Ring-money." By William Bell, Esq., Ph. D.

By the Author: "A History of the Channa-Rory or Rudri-

cians, Descendants of Roderick the Great, Monarch of Ireland," forming Part 1 of "Irish Family History." By Richard F. Cronnelly, Esq.

By the Author: "Memoir of Alexander Henry Rhind, of Sibster." By John Stuart, Esq., Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

By the Rev. Beaver H. Blacker: "Faulkner's Dublin Journal," Nos. 2647, 2650, 2663, 2672, and 2674, all of the year 1752.

By Mr. F. Spong, Carlow: a brass Dutch tobacco box, of the period of William III., and two silver pennies of Edward I., found in his locality.

By Mr. J. F. Lynch, Architect, Carlow: a fine bronze celt, of the class termed by Sir William Wilde, "side-socketed palstaves," figured in the Catalogue of the Royal Irish Academy, page 391.

By Mr. Rowe, Carlow: a silver penny of Edward I.; a gun-money shilling of James II., coined in November, 1689. Also an admirable photograph of Carlow Castle, from a different point of view from that which he had sent to a former meeting; and two views of Burton Hall, before its recent re-edification.

By John Butler, Esq., Maiden Hall: a rare copper jetton, found on the lands of Anamult.

By Mr. John Kelly, High-street, Kilkenny: an ancient copper buckle, with iron tongue, found in making some alterations in the old Elizabethan house in which he lives, originally erected by Henry Shee, one of the first aldermen of Kilkenny, under the Charter of James I.

By Mr. John Hogan, Kilkenny: a rubbing of an ancient coffin-shaped tombstone, in Kilmacow churchyard, bearing an interlaced cross, and the following inscription in black letter:—

Thys done bi edmonde butler and bi kattrin b hys wyf anno d m cccc lii.

By Maurice Lenihan, Esq., Limerick: a rubbing from Limerick Cathedral, described in the following paper:—

"Among the many objects of antiquarian interest with which the historic Cathedral of St. Mary's at Limerick is crowded, there is not one of them that has challenged so much attention as the tombstone of Galfridus or Geoffrey Arthur, who had been Treasurer of the Cathedral, and who died A. D. 1519. He was a member of a remarkable family, which had been closely identified for very many ages with the ecclesiastical, the corporate, the professional, the mercantile, and the parliamentary history of Limerick, in which, according to the Arthur MSS. in my possession, the family have held a high position since early in the 12th century. Dr. Thomas Arthur, the writer of the MSS. was the friend of Sir James Ware, of Archbishop Ussher, and many of the eminent men of the seventeenth century. His MSS. are full of important matter relative to the city of which he was an ornament, and to the great men with whom he

came in contact ; and I have drawn copiously on them for my forthcoming History of Limerick. With respect to the tomb of Galfridus, or Geoffrey Arthur, it was originally placed in the wall of the chapter room of the cathedral. In 1862, however, it was removed from its old place, during certain alterations and restorations. It is to be regretted that any change should have been made in the position of the monuments—such at least as those of Arthur, of John Ffox, and of Andrew Creagh, each of whom was a dignitary of St. Mary's, and each of whom had a curious tombstone. This Arthur monument is now located in the wall of the north transept, and close by it is that of Dean John Ffox, who, however, is not mentioned in the records, or in Cotton's 'Fasti Ecclesiae Hiberniae,' as having occupied any station in the cathedral. Ffox's tombstone is about the same size as that of Arthur; but it is not so puzzling, so elaborate, or so curious. Both tombstones are fashioned of limestone, now black with age. The carving on that of Arthur may be judged of from the rubbing which I have taken of it within the last few months, and of which the engraving prepared for the Society's 'Journal' is a perfect *fac simile*. The inscription had been for a very long period of time a complete mystery to all sorts of persons. Scholars, antiquaries, &c., were at a loss what to make of it. To prove this the more clearly, I may remark that in the first edition of Ferrar's 'History of Limerick' (1767), though the inscription is strangely called '*a curious plain*,' one '*which very few gentlemen can make perfect as it is greatly abbreviated and cut in old English character*,' Ferrar made an effort to copy it, but it was a very lamentable failure on his part. Here it is :—

‘Hic jace₃ in tumuli fundo
Galfrid₃

An. Dni. MDXIX.’

Nothing can more clearly demonstrate the absence of all knowledge of the inscription than the above. In his second edition Ferrar endeavours to mend his hand, and he states that it is an old inscription in 'Monkish verse,' and greatly 'abbreviated,' and he gives it as follows :—

‘Hic jacet in tumuli fundo
Sublatus a mundo,
Galfridus Arthurie
Thesaurarius quondam istius ecclesie
Decima sexta luce Maia
Requiescat in pace perpetua.
A. D. 1519.’

“ One is nearly as bad as the other, if in point of fact the misrepresentation in the latter of the character of the numerals is not the gravest error into which Ferrar fell. He adds—‘There is another line on the stone relative to singing requiems for his soul, but antiquarians are not agreed as to his explanation of it.’ Thus was the subject treated a century ago ; and thus did it remain until A. D. 1827, when Fitzgerald and Macgregor, authors of another history of Limerick, made an attempt to describe and decipher the inscription, and to give to their readers a translation of it. They did the latter in very poor verse, scarcely a line in which tells in reality what the inscription truly means. The ‘Latin original,’ as given

by Fitzgerald and Macgregor, is copied by Dr. Cotton into the first edition of his 'Fasti' (1847).

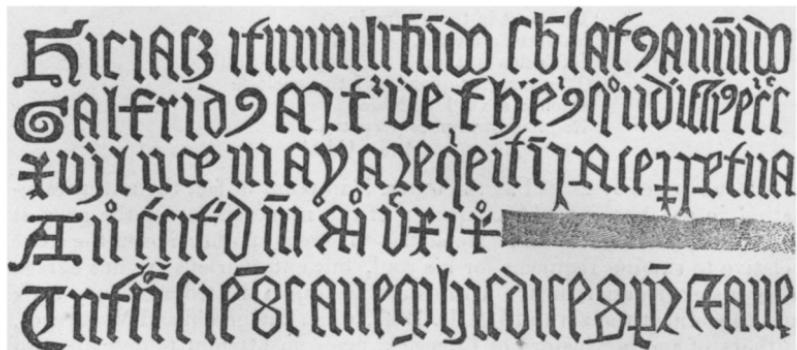
"This is Fitzgerald's 'Latin and translation':—

' Hic jacet in tumuli fundo,
Sublatus a mundo,
Galfridus Arthurie,
Thesaurarius quondam istius ecclesiae
Decima sexta luce Maya
Requiescat in pace perpetua,
Anno crucifixi Domini,
Millesimo quingento decimo nono
Tu tubis sic octavum cane
Que hic dice octo precum Eanæ.'

Which has been translated with more literal exactness than poetic fire:—

" Entomb'd here lies Geffry Arthur,
This same Church's late Treasurer;
From this world translated in May,
On the morn of the sixteenth day;
The Fifteen Hundred Nineteenth year
Of our crucified SAVIOUR,
Rests in perpetual peace.
Do thou incite the solemn train,
And with the doleful trumps proclaim,
Eight times this mournful story;
Then to Eana oblation make
Of eight prayers for the sake
Of his soul in Purgatory.

" In the second edition of Dr. Cotton's most useful and interesting work, the 'original' is given as it was transcribed, and contributed to Dr. Cotton by the Rev. Arthur W. Edwards, who had been attached to the Cathedral some years ago, and who, according to Dr. Cotton, 'has made all plain with the exception of one, or at most two words.' In order to make so debated and misrepresented, and, as it has become, so important an inscription, quite plain, it was suggested to me by the Rev. James Graves, the Secretary of our Society, and Editor of its 'Journal,' to make



the rubbing which is herewith presented, and from which the accurate engraving here given is cut. I feel obliged for the opportunity that has

been afforded me, of aiding to throw light on a subject which for a very long period has been a serious puzzle to many. The true version of the inscription with its contractions expanded is as follows:—

“ Hic jacet in tumuli fundo sublatus a mundo
 Galfridus Arture thesaurarius quondam istius ecclesiae
 xvi. luce maya requievit in pace perpetua.
 Anno crucifixi domini 1519.
 Tu transiens cave qui hic dices pater et ave.

“ It is unnecessary further to dwell on this matter, except to state that antiquaries, as well as others, often make mistakes; and that historians such as Ferrar, and Fitzgerald and Macgregor, when alluding to the subject of Geoffrey Arthur's tomb, should have been better acquainted than they appear to have been with an inscription on which the first-named evidently blundered very much, and the latter quite as much as the first. The following is the literal translation:—

“ Here lies in the bottom of the tomb, removed from the world, Geoffrey Arture, formerly Treasurer of this Church. He rested in perpetual peace on the 16th day of May, in the year of the Crucified Lord 1519. You who pass by take heed that you here say a Pater and Ave.”

By John Cooper Shaw, Esq., Ardnehue, near Carlow: a collection of stone, bone, iron, and fictile antiques, which were described in the following report on the subject, sent in by Robert Malcomson, Esq., the Honorary Local Secretary of the Society for that district:—

“ On the part of John Cooper Shaw, Esq., of Ardnehue Lodge, in the county of Carlow, I send for exhibition a number of antiquities recently discovered under the following circumstances.

“ Ardnehue is situate in the parish of Killerrig in the barony and county of Carlow, and is distant about three miles from the county town, on the road leading from it to Hacketstown, and is on the estate of the representatives of the late Lord Downes. Early in the spring of the present year, Mr. Shaw, whilst searching for limestone gravel on a field upon his farm next adjoining his residence, at Ardnehue, observed at a particular spot, where the surface had been removed, that the subsoil was of a darker, richer and softer description than the surrounding earth, with occasional fragments of bones presenting themselves. Mr. Shaw was induced to undertake the excavation of the loamy soil there discovered, and in the prosecution of that work it was found that this stratum filled what had evidently been a trench or series of trenches of irregular curved shape, with occasional offshoots of minor extent. The soil or earth which has been removed from this deposit is calculated by Mr. Shaw to have amounted to six or seven hundred cartloads, the whole having been found interspersed with animal bones to a considerable extent. These were carefully picked and laid aside; and a number of them having been submitted to the anatomical observation of Mr. William Pallin, V. S., of Carlow, the following report was obtained from that gentleman:—

“ The bones, which consisted of the remains of oxen, sheep, pigs, and

goats, were principally composed of broken fragments of the articular ends of the bones of the extremities, with the remains of several crania, all more or less injured, and in most cases having only one horn, the other having been broken off close to the root. A fractured depression in the centre of the forehead denoted that death was produced by a blow from some heavy instrument. From the size of the head, the breed to which they belonged must have been very large, more particularly that of the oxen, with a strong, wide, frontal bone, and straight projecting horns ; and in some instances the teeth remained perfect, which was well seen in the sheep and pig, proving that the animal was in each case fully grown.

“ The bones belonging to the oxen were principally the ends of femurs, fore and hind cannon bones, and a few vertebræ ; those of the sheep were principally ribs and bones of the extremities ; and those of the pig upper and lower jaw bones. There were also two coffin or foot bones belonging to a small horse, but which, from their difference in size, must have been from different animals. Although the bones must have been under ground for centuries, they were in perfect preservation, which probably depended on the antiseptic properties of the earth around them. ”

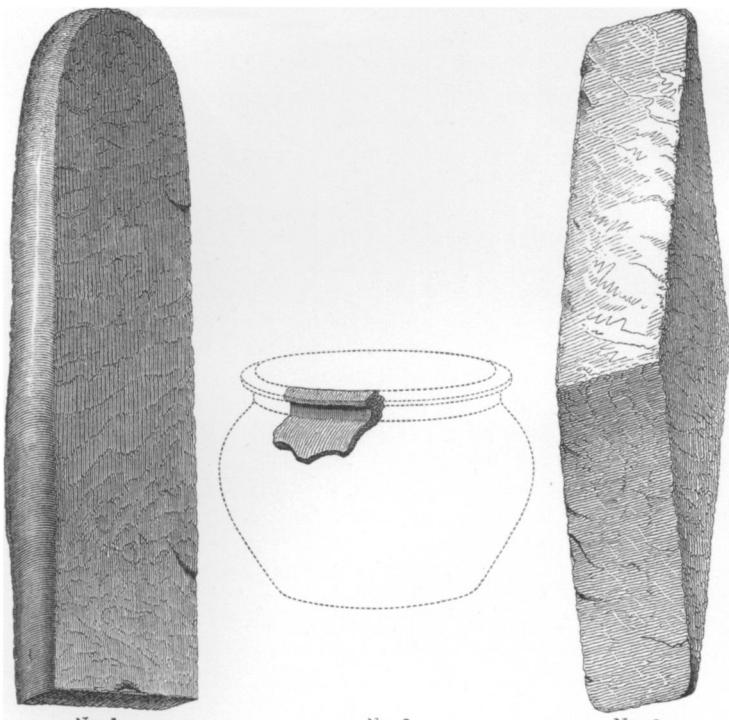
“ The earth or soil excavated has been used by Mr. Shaw as a manure, with the best results. A portion of it has been analyzed by Robert Galloway, Esq., Professor of Practical Chemistry, Museum of Irish Industry, Dublin, who writes as follows :—

“ I have examined the earth you left with me. It contains of valuable substances, phosphates of iron and alumina, bone earth, and nitrogenous matter in the following quantities in every one hundred parts of the earth :—

Phosphate of iron and alumina, . . .	3·58
Bone earth,	1·44
Nitrogen in organic matter, . . .	0·09

1·1 of ammonia, or 4·82 of sulphate of ammonia. According to the chemical valuation, it is worth about 9s. per ton. ”

“ Besides the bones of the quadrupeds indicated by Mr. Pallin, the skull of a dog, and the remains of fowl were discovered. No human remains, however, were met with, save the under jaw and teeth of a skeleton ; but this was not found in such proximity with the other bones, or in such a position as to lead Mr. Shaw to think that it was in any way connected with the ‘kitchen midden’ in question, but is rather supposed to have been accidentally brought there in the process of tillage or manuring the farm, as an adjoining field is reported to have been, in very distant times, the site of a burial ground. In addition to these bones (of which an average specimen of the different sorts is sent for exhibition) in the removal of the soil from the trenches or cavities, which at some points descended to a depth of eight or ten feet below the surface of the field, and measured in breadth from one or two to five or six feet, four out of the seven stone celts forwarded by Mr. Shaw were discovered. These I have ticketed and numbered, respectively, 1, 2, 3, and 4. Two of them, I fancy, will be pronounced by the Society to be *unique* in shape and appearance—the large flat stone implement with the circular extremity, rough sides,



Stone Implements and Pottery from Kitchen-Midden, Ardnahue.

and polished edges,¹ measuring $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 3, and one inch thick (No. 1); and the perfectly lozenge-shaped celt, or hammer,² measuring $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, by 3 inches across the lozenge, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness³ (No. 2); all of them are evidently of the rudest and most primitive age, and each of a different description of stone, though I am not mineralogist enough to determine their precise composition or lithological characters. At the bottom of the trench, in two or three distinct places, stones were found in such a position, and such unmistakeable traces of charcoal, or wood ashes were discerned, with here and there a 'clinker,' as to leave no doubt they had formed fireplaces. The disjointed remains of a quern, or hand-mill, were discovered, consisting of the upper stone or convex muller of a grain rubber, exactly such as is figured in Wilde's 'Catalogue of the Royal Irish Academy' (Stone, Earthen, and Vegetable Materials), page 104, fig. 82, No. 2. Two or three bone pins, or bodkins, also turned up in the excavation; and the fragment of a two-sided hand comb (No. 5), found about two feet from the surface, is sent by Mr. Shaw, with one of the bone pins. The bodkin (No. 6) measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, is sharp-pointed, and polished, with a flat head pierced, having a hole for the probable purpose of its employment as a needle. Some rusted iron remains were found. One of these—probably a meat hook—is included in the articles sent (No. 7), but it has been renewed in the forge since its discovery. A small curiously shaped iron knife blade (No. 8) is also forwarded. It is two inches long in the blade, and 2-8th in the tang.³

"Such are, I believe, the only remnants of the rude arts of past ages which have as yet been discovered in these 'diggings.' Much more of the soil remains for future removal; and Mr. Shaw, who purposes continuing his explorations after harvest, will husband any further discoveries as carefully and thoughtfully as he has already done.

"There was nothing in the surface or appearance of the field to indicate the existence of this 'kitchen-midden.' No mound, rath, or embankment can be traced, from observation or tradition, as having ever existed on the spot, which is situated on the gentle and natural slope of a hill, in a field which has been in cultivation apparently for ages.

"The stone celts marked respectively A, B, and C, and the portion of a sword scabbard with gold casing, marked D were found in different parts of the adjoining land, by Mr. Shaw."

Mr. Prim said that, in addition to the remains exhibited by Mr. Shaw, and so interestingly described by Mr. Malcomson, he had to present, on the part of Mr. Frederick Spong, of Carlow, a skull of the *Bos longifrons*, or extinct Irish cow, and a specimen of the black

¹ This celt-shaped stone, which is faithfully represented on the accompanying plate, fig. 1, has all the appearance of having been grasped in the hand for use, hence the edges polished from constant handling. It may have served for crushing or shelling corn or peas, as its flat end is blunt, and shows marks of wear and tear when used as a pounding instrument.—ED.

² This stone hammer (see accompanying plate, fig. 2) would serve most admirably to fell the oxen, the perforations in the heads of which may have been made by it, or a similar weapon.—ED.

³ This seems to have been a penknife. The comb alluded to is exactly similar to those found in the rath of Dunbel, county of Kilkenny, and also in Saxon cemeteries.—ED.

earth analyzed by Professor Galloway; as well as, from himself, some fragments of fictile ware picked up at the Ardnehue "diggings." They were indebted to Mr. Spong for the earliest intelligence of the discovery made by Mr. Shaw, who had informed him of the fact in order to have his opinion as to the value of the rich earth found, as a manure; and Mr. Spong had at once suggested the propriety of having the workmen instructed to watch carefully for any remains in the way of implements or ornaments of primeval times, which might be expected to turn up in the excavations. It appeared that there had been eighteen heads of oxen, all of the same character, found amongst the deposit of bones, each of which, except two, had the frontal bone broken in, in the process of slaughtering. The only two skulls preserved were those unbroken, one of which Mr. Shaw had sent to Dublin, and the other Mr. Spong had obtained for the Society; the sixteen broken skulls, having been laid aside in the field, were carried off and disposed of by a rag-and-bone man, without Mr. Shaw's knowledge. He (Mr. Prim) had recently visited Ardnehue, guided by Mr. Spong, but had very little indeed to add to the clear and interesting description of the locality and discoveries made there, supplied by Mr. Malcomson. Mr. Shaw was from home on the occasion; but full information had been given him on the spot by a very intelligent man, who had been engaged as a labourer in the operations. He described seven or eight hearths as having been found, each formed by a ring of large stones, the centre being filled with charcoal; and some "clinkers" were found in the charcoal. At that time he (Mr. Prim) had heard nothing of the discovery of any iron implements; but the presence of the "clinkers," which he saw amongst the debris, suggested an inquiry on this subject, and also as to whether no articles of bronze had been found. The man referred to assured him that neither one nor the other had turned up; but, as it was now seen iron things had been obtained, there was very little doubt that Mr. Shaw would, in continuing the excavations hereafter, if he would have the matter carefully looked to, find bronze implements also. The few bits of coarse clay pottery which he (Mr. Prim) now laid before the meeting, he found amongst the heaps of clay which had been thrown up from the trenches; and one of them (see Plate facing p. 119, fig. 3), evidently belonged to a globular vessel, of somewhat classical shape, giving across the rim, when perfect, a diameter of eleven inches. In reply to his inquiries on the spot, he was told that no fictile vessel in an unbroken state had been lighted on. The fragments seemed to be of native manufacture, as the clay of which they were formed was thickly interspersed with particles of mica, the result of the disintegration of the granite rocks of the county Carlow. The "corn-rubber" found seemed to be the top stone of a very early quern, as it had an orifice in its lower surface, for

the insertion of the mill rind, on which it turned ; but there certainly was no hole on the upper surface for the insertion of a handle whereby a rotatory motion might be given. It was exactly a foot in diameter, and broken into two pieces across the centre. It was worthy of remark that amongst the bones found at Ardnehue, those which usually contain marrow were several of them broken, evidently for the purpose of its extraction. He had found in the debris fragments of a rounded flag, about eighteen inches in diameter, with marks of fire upon it, indicating all the appearances of having been used as a griddle.

The Rev. James Graves said that the importance of Mr. Malcomson's communication was undeniable. Mr. Malcomson has used with propriety the term of "kitchen-midden," or refuse heap, recently introduced by the Danish antiquaries. He (Mr. Graves) was at first of opinion that this deposit at Ardnehue might be referred to the extreme antiquity attributed to those Northern "refuse heaps;" but the occurrence of iron implements, the comb, and the prevalence of "clinkers," or the slag of iron smelting, showed that the deposit belonged to a more recent period ; it was probably the site of some great Gaedhilic encampment of ancient times. The absence of entrenchments forbade its being the refuse of a stated dwelling-place like that found in the county of Kilkenny, at Dunbel, the results of the exploration of which formed the most interesting feature of the Society's Museum. He had no doubt that an equally important collection would result from the preservation of all objects found at Ardnehue. On consulting the records of the Ordnance Survey, in the Phoenix Park, he found that the late Dr. O'Donovan had interpreted the name of Ardnehue as meaning "the height of the cave." It remained to be seen whether any cave might yet be discovered there ; at all events, it was worth searching for.

Mr. Graves added that, as that subject was attracting considerable attention at present, he might mention that he had received a communication relative to a similar, but perhaps older, and still unexplored refuse heap at Bannow, in the county of Wexford. The following was a letter received by him from a Member of the Society, the Rev. John Lymbery, of Fethard Castle :—

"Are you aware of the large deposit of bones, &c., on Clare Island, near Bannow? As far as I can judge, it is one of those 'kitchen-middens,' as they call them. I think it would be well worth investigating. There is a growth of about a foot of vegetable mould over it, which may afford some clue as to the period at which this deposit was made. You can see 'Clare Island' on one of the Ordnance maps, between Bannow Island and the old church; it lay in the former channel by which the tide passed, but is now no longer an '*island*.' It is about thirty yards long, and is nearly covered, as far as I can see, by this kitchen refuse,

which is about a foot deep. I never heard of it until a few weeks ago, as I was walking there with a friend, when he mentioned its existence, thinking it a proof of the vigilance of the sanatory commissioners of those days, who had the relics of the food conveyed to such a distance from the now extinct town. On going there, I was really surprised to see such an accumulation of bones and skulls. The island, having been washed away by the action of the sea, is much smaller than it had been, as the very centre of the 'kitchen-midden' is exposed to view at the top of the little cliff, which is six or seven feet high; so that it might be easily, at least partially, investigated without removing the soil on the surface of the island. Should it be, as you conjecture, of such remote antiquity, few things of the kind would be more interesting. I doubt, however, that the bones are sufficiently decayed to warrant this conclusion. Another circumstance should be mentioned—that there is a large quantity of oyster shells; and our idea here is, that there were no oysters in Bannow Bay, until a cargo was conveyed there by one of the Colcloughs, as you may see that Mr. Leigh, of Rosegarland, mentions, in his account of the county Wexford, in the Society's 'Journal.' The bones are mostly those of cows, and are all broken to remove, apparently, the marrow; and some smaller, of deer I believe. It would be a pity to have this deposit removed without the presence of some scientific person: were the farmer who holds the land but aware of its value as manure, I fear it would soon be dispersed widely enough."

Mr. Graves observed that it seemed probable the formation of this refuse heap, so well described by Mr. Lymbery, was long anterior to the foundation of the now extinct town of Bannow. The channel in which it stood, and which formed the chief entrance to Bannow Bay in times far remote, had been silted up from time immemorial; hence the washing away of the island, which must have taken a considerable time to accomplish, must have occurred long before the foundation of the town of Bannow by the Anglo-Normans. This refuse heap most probably belonged to a very early period, and would be well worthy of examination.

Mr. A. G. Geoghegan sent rubbings of an ogham on a granite boulder in the townland of Corrody, parish of Glendermot, county of Londonderry. The boulder is a broken one, and has been removed from its original site in the middle of a field, and is now placed in the adjacent clay bank which forms the fence. The characters, although suffering from long exposure, and the *fleasg*, are distinctly and plainly traceable. The upper part of the boulder



is broken off, and in the hollow there are some characters; but unfortunately these had since his first visit been defaced, so as to prevent a satisfactory rubbing being taken of them. The entire inscription, as now decipherable, appeared pretty much as above

Mr. Bold forwarded photographs and accounts of the following articles:—

No. 1. Large triangular, flat-sided, water-worn stone; greatest length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; greatest breadth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, having circular slanting cavities drilled nearly opposite each face¹—found by Morgan Coll, of Cor, in the winter of 1848, when demolishing the foundation of the little fort of Liss Corr, where he also found *seven* squared and perfectly plain lumps of silver, like large dice, about an inch on each face, which were unfortunately sold afterwards, in the summer of 1849, to a pedlar. Mr. Bold suggests that those pieces of silver may have been used in a game which even in the present day is practised by *girls*, in various localities, by holding small pebbles in the palm, and then throwing up and catching on the back of the hand and fingers extended. This game is played by the girls in the Isle of Wight, using *nine* or *seven* knuckle joint bones from a leg of mutton; and as Caesar tells us that the Isle of Wight was inhabited by the Nervii, it is probable that it is originally a Celtic, if not an Eastern, game. In the county of Waterford, and about Youghal, the girls play it with *seven* pebbles, where it is called *jack stones*. In the Isle of Wight it is called *nine* bones, no matter what is the number used. The parties playing invariably sit on the ground; and when one misses, the other tries. *It is always played by girls*. The finding of this triangular stone with the pieces of silver would suggest some connexion between them. However, the pieces of silver may also have been used for money in the remote age from which the fort of Liss Cor dates its erection.

No. 2. A dun-coloured stone celt (imperfect); dimensions, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $1\frac{9}{10}$ inches broad; found this spring by Shamus Dunlavey, on the Dhingle bank at the mouth of the Gweebarrow River, opposite the mouth of the ford, and about 350 yards below the fort of Liss Cor.

No. 3. Large broken-pointed white flint celt or spear head, 3 inches long by 1 inch broad; found this spring by Dominick M'Swine, of Cor, when tilling the ground, within the fine large triple-ditched fort of Dun Brennan, which commands Liss Cor, equidistant between this and the River Gweebarrow. Liss Cor again commands the north side of the ford of A'churry, crossing the mouth of Gweebarrow from Mauss, now a ferry, but still passable for man and beast during ebb water and spring tides.

The places of these finds are all situate in the townland of Cor, barony of Boylagh, and county of Donegal.

Mr. 'Geoghegan, in connexion with Mr. Bold's paper, begged to furnish an extract from Mr. St. John's work on the "Manners and

¹ See a similar stone described, vol. iii., new series, p. 219.

Customs of Ancient Greece," which proved that the game was a classical one, and was called by the ancients " *Pentalitha* " :—

" Some of the sports were peculiar to the female sex, as the *pentalitha*, which is still played by girls in some remote provinces of our island, and is called *danlies*. The whole apparatus of the game consists in five *astragals*,—knuckle bones, pebbles, or little balls,—which, gathered up rapidly, were thrown into the air, and attempted to be caught in falling on the back of the hand, or between the slightly spread fingers. If any fell, it was allowable to pick them up, provided this were done with the fingers of the same hand on which the other astragals rested. The girls of France, according to Bulenger, still amuse themselves with the *pentalitha*, playing with five little glass balls.

" The *Himantiliginos*, 'pricking the garter,' in Ireland 'pricking the loop,' was really an ingenious amusement. It consisted in doubling a thong, and twisting it into numerous labyrinthine folds, which done, the other party put the end of a peg into the midst in search of the point of duplication. If he missed the mark, the thong unwound without entangling the peg; but if he dropped it into the right ring, his peg was caught and the game won. Hemestertius supposes the *Gordian knot* to have been nothing but a variety of the *Himantiliginos*! "—“ Manners and Customs of Ancient Greece,” by J. A. St. John, vol. i., p. 160.

Mr. Graves laid on the table a number of beautiful photographs, exhibiting various views and details of the Abbey of Jerpoint; the Priory of Kells; and the old church, round tower, and cross of Kilree, which were executed, and presented to the Society by Mr. Charles Budds, Thomastown.

Mr. Prim exhibited two very interesting photographs, most admirably executed by Mr. St. George Geary, Patrick-street, for the Society. They represented St. Patrick's Gate, the last remaining of the old mural "ports" of Kilkenny; and a view of the Cathedral and Round Tower of St. Canice, with the main street of Irishtown, as seen from Watergate-bridge.

The Very Rev. President exhibited a small ivory hand, mounted on a cane, familiarly known in former times as a " scratch back." The President stated that he remembered, when a young lad, having seen it used, in the best society, in Portarlington.

The Rev. John O'Hanlon sent the following, in continuation of his former valuable papers on the same subject :—

" In proceeding with a description of MS. materials connected with the province of Munster, found in the Irish Ordnance Survey Office, the following are the heads of subjects, as taken from the Catalogue of the Topographical Collection for Tipperary :—I. Inquisitions, four volumes; index to ditto, one volume.¹ II. Names from Down Survey and Book of Survey and Distribution.—(See Munster, Volume iii.) III. Extracts, three volumes;² rough Index of Places to Irish part, not arranged. IV. Let-

¹ These volumes are now preserved in the Royal Irish Academy.

² These volumes are now preserved in the Royal Irish Academy. The rough

ters, three volumes.¹ V. Orthography Letters, one volume, included in Memorandums. VI. Name Books, 234. VII. Barony and Parish Book, one volume. VIII. Memorandums, including Orthography Letters, two volumes. IX. County Index to names on Ordnance Maps, two volumes. X. Memoir Papers. (See detailed list annexed.) XI. Sketches of antiquities, 199.²

“I. With regard to the four volumes of Inquisitions³ and their index, I may refer the reader to the (note 2, p. 102) vol. ii., new series, 1858, of this Society’s Transactions, where the contents of these volumes are already described, when classed with the Common Place Books. The five detached volumes are now strongly bound in three volumes, and in the uniform style of the Ordnance Survey MSS., preserved at the Royal Irish Academy. Vol. viii. of the note is now marked vol. 1; vol. ix. of the note is now marked vol. 2; vols. x., xi., and the index to all, are now bound in one volume.

“II. This is a bound folio volume, transcribed from the Records, preserved at the Custom House, Dublin. Its table of contents shows that it contains the names of townlands, parishes, and baronies, taken from the Down Survey and Book of Survey and Distribution, relating to Limerick, pp. 1 to 175; to Tipperary, pp. 183 to 575; and to Waterford, pp. 583 to 696. Several pages are blank, and all the rest are loosely written. A few columns of neatly written index precede the more detailed matter, regarding each county. Reference to the Survey Maps occurs throughout, with occasional notes, describing church lands, bog, gardens, abbey lands, commons, &c. These denominations are not, however, complete; for, in certain places, we have pictured marginal mutilations, described as “burned off,” such being the case in the originals, from which this volume was copied. Further description of this MS. is unnecessary, because it closely resembles other books of the same class, copied from the unpublished Ulster and Leinster, and to which frequent allusions have been already made.

“III. The three quarto volumes of Extracts comprise excerpts from the ‘Book of Lismore;’ Smith’s ‘Collections for Tipperary,’ a MS. in the Royal Irish Academy; ‘Leabhar Breac;’ ‘Book of Lecan;’ ‘Felire Aenguis;’ ‘Book of Glendalough;’ Abstracts of Grants of Lands and other Hereditaments, under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, A. D. 1666-1684; Abstracts of the Conveyances from the Trustees of the Forfeited Estates and Interests in Ireland, in 1688; Harris’ ‘Ware’s Bishops;’ ‘Liber Regalis Visitationis;’ Gough’s ‘Camden;’ Mason’s ‘Parochial

index of places to Irish part includes 144 loose footscap folio leaves, written only on one side, and tied up in blue wrapping paper. They remain in the Ordnance Survey Office. It may be remarked, that this, with all corresponding matter, has been carefully transcribed into the indices. These latter facilitate reference to their respective volumes of Extracts, and are also to be seen in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. Irish words, in the Irish character, with their Anglicised equiva-

lents, and numerical references, constitute the contents.

¹ Now preserved in the Royal Irish Academy.

² At present preserved in the Royal Irish Academy.

³ It must be observed here, that the Commissioners of Public Records have only printed the Irish Inquisitions relating to Ulster and Leinster. Those for the other two Irish provinces yet remain in MS., and it is much to be desired that they should, also, be printed.

Survey; Archdall's 'Monasticon'; Mac Firbis' 'Pedigrees'; Keating; 'Four Masters'; Lanigan; O'Sullivan Beare; Colgan; O'Flaherty's 'Ogygia'; Eugene O'Curry's MSS.; Chronicon Sanctorum; Irish MSS., T.C.D.; Irish Calendar of Saints; Book of Kilkenny, Marsh's Library. The foregoing extracts are in Irish, Latin, and English. The first volume contains 698 numbered pages, closely written; the second volume, 606 numbered pages, loosely written; the third volume, 657 numbered pages, for the most part loosely written. Each of these volumes has a short index of places and authorities preceding; all are bound in the uniform style of Ordnance Survey MSS., preserved in the Royal Irish Academy.

"IV. The first volume of Antiquarian Letters contains communications written by John O'Donovan, and dated as follows:—1840, August 28, Sept. 4th, 5th, 5th, 6th; Clonmel, 6th, do. 6th, 6th; Clonmel, 6th, do. 7th, 9th, 9th, 10th, 10th, 10th, 10th (another, Clonmel, without date), Clonmel, 10th; Cashel 15th, do. 16th, do. 16th, do. 16th, do. 16th, do. 16th, do. 17th, do. 17th, do. 18th, do. 18th, do. 20th, do. 21st, do. 21st, do. 21st, do. 21st, do. 22nd, do. 22nd; Thurles, 27th, do. 27th; Nenagh, October 3rd, do. 18th, Oct. 4th do. 4th, do. 4th, do. 4th, do. 5th, do. 5th, do. 5th, do. 5th, do. 6th, do. 7th, Clonac Uprümán, 7th; Nenagh, 8th, do. 8th, do. 8th, do. 8th, do. 8th, do. 8th, do. 9th. Thus, the first volume contains sixty-three short letters, all of them written by Mr. O'Donovan; and many of them, as he states, from notes furnished by Mr. A. Curry. They are interspersed with various extracts, by different hands, and illustrated with very neat ink sketches of antiquities. The volume contains 631 closely written pages, besides several pages of a neatly and accurately compiled index. The second volume of Antiquarian Letters also contains the following letters, by Mr. O'Donovan, with places and dates of writing:—Nenagh, Oct. 9th, do. 10th, do. 12th, do. 13th, do. 13th, do. 13th, (another, no date or place); Nenagh, Oct. 13th, do. 14th, do. 14th, do. 14th, do. 14th, do. 19th, do. 19th, do. 19th, do. 19th; Roscrea, Oct. 26th, do. 22nd, do. 22nd, do. 22nd, do. 22nd, do. 24th, do. 24th, do. 24th, do. 24th, do. 24th, do. 24th. Next follows a long communication by Thomas O'Conor, dated Nenagh, Oct. 4th, and another by the same writer, but without date or locality expressed. There are 558 numbered and written pages in this volume, with several extracts by different hands, as also sketches of antiquities. It is preceded by a neatly and correctly written index, consisting of several pages. The third volume contains the following letters, written by Thomas O'Conor:—Nenagh, Oct. 10th; Roscrea, Oct. 21st, 24th, with note by Mr. O'Donovan appended, Oct. 27th. Next we find letters of P. O'Keeffe, dated Tipperary, August 26th, do. 27th, do. 29th. A note of Mr. O'Donovan follows. P. O'Keefe, Clonmel, September 5th; Cashel, 15th, do. 18th; do. Thurles, 30th, do. 30th, do. 30th, do.; Nenagh, Oct. 3rd, do. 5th, do. 6th, do. 9th do. 17th; Roscrea, do. 21st, do. 22nd, do. 22nd, do. 25th. A note of Mr. O'Donovan follows; it is dated Roscrea, Oct. 27th. The same writer has many remarks appended to the foregoing letters. This volume is interspersed with various extracts, ink sketches, and map traces. It has a neatly and correctly written index preceding, and it comprises 451 written and numbered pages.

"V. The Orthography letters, as already remarked, are included in

the Memorandums, to which they closely correspond, both in matter and purport. These Memorandums claim a short description, a little lower down, as they occur in the index order.

“ VI. The Name Books are exactly 234 in number, as stated in the Catalogue, and differ not in shape and matter from those of the same denomination already described, when referring to the provinces of Leinster and Ulster.

“ VII. The Barony and Parish Book is a bound quarto volume of 220 numbered leaves—these representing double that quantity of written pages. This MS. is preceded by a list of thirty-two different authorities for the orthography of local denominations. It has also eleven columns of an index prefixed. Across the pages we find writing, under the respective headings—Received Name, Orthography, Authorities, Situation, and Remarks. On every one of these pages, Mr. O'Donovan has settled the Irish and English orthography, as in the following specimen, taken from the first denomination, Abbey, or Innislonagh:—Under Orthography, we find ‘Inip leamnacta, *island of the new milk*’—Keating is quoted as authority; and under the heading Remarks, Mr. O'Donovan writes, ‘Inishlounaght, J. O'D. The final *t* should not be dropped. J. O'D.’

“ VIII. The Memorandums, which include the Orthography Letters, to which allusion has been already made, are found in two strongly bound quarto MS. volumes; the first contains 713 numbered pages, and an index of seventeen columns; the second 417 numbered pages, with an index of twenty columns. Both these volumes are mainly composed of correspondence, in the shape of letters, notes, queries, and replies, on different scraps of paper, pasted or bound into the volumes. They include many valuable notes of Mr. O'Donovan, and are chiefly of use for the exact topographer and antiquarian.

“ IX. The County Index to Names on the Ordnance Maps is contained in two large folio volumes. The first volume is lettered on the back A to J. and the second J to Z. They are also dated 1842. The first volume contains 101 leaves, and the second, ninety-six. These leaves are written on both sides, and covered with pasted slips, containing townlands, barony and parish names, followed by arithmetical figures, in some instances. They are quite similar to the volumes of this denomination hitherto described.

“ X. The memoir portion, relating to Tipperary, and already alluded to, is altogether insignificant.

“ XI. The Sketches of Antiquities are contained in four oblong well-bound volumes, preserved in the Royal Irish Academy. The following is a regular list of these sketches:—1. Ardfinnan Castle; 2. Castle of Ardmayle; 3. Old tower attached to the modern church of Ardmayle; 4. Stone cross from the grave-yard of Ardmayle; 5. Castlemoyle old castle; 6. Nodstown Castle; 7. Ballybacon old church; 8. St. Mary's Abbey, or Lady's Abbey; 9. Interior of, looking E.; 10. Ballinahinch old castle; 11. Another view; 12. Ballinahinch old church; 13. Bawn of Ballygriffin; 14. Old church of Ballygriffin; 15. Ballykelly old church; 16. Old church of Ballytarsna; 17. Ballytarsna old castle; 18. Castle of Synone; 19. Arms and epitaph of Nicholas White, from the old church of Patrick's Well, near Clonmel; 20. Caher Abbey, looking N. W.; 20.

Do. S. W. ; 21. East window of ; 22. Window in ; 23. Ground plan of ;
 24. Castle of, from the E. ; 25. S. W. ; 26. West view of the keep of ;
 27. Window in the N. tower of ; 28. Rest for the top of the chimney-
 piece in the N. tower ; 29. Old church of Caher ; 30. Ground plan of
 old parish church ; 31. Rest for arch in the old parish church ; 32. The
 castles of Loughlougher ; 33. One of the castles of Loughlougher ; 34.
 Old church of Loughlougher ; 35. East window in Loughlougher old
 church ; 36. Old church of Clogher ; 37. Castle of Cloneyharp ; 38. Castle
 of Milltown ; 39. Cappa Uniac Castle ; 40. Do. looking west ; 41. Do.
 part of round tower ; 42. Old church of Clonbullogue ; 43. Castle of
 Ballegh ; 44. Ballindouey Castle ; 45. Do., interior of window in ; 46.
 Old church of Derrygarth ; 47. Nicholastown Castle ; 48. Donaghmore;
 Moy Femen, ancient church of ; 49. Capitals of the pillars of the choir
 arch ; 50. Window of the choir of the old church ; 51. Interior of door-
 way of old church ; 52. Window from the old church ; 53. Doorway of
 old church ; 54. Round Castle of Ballysheeda ; 55. Old church of Kilna-
 managh ; 56. Bridge and church of Fethard, from Kiltinan and Grove ;
 57. Bridge and gateway of Fethard ; 58. Old castle of Gale, the resi-
 dence of —— Plunkett, Esq. ; 59. Old church of Gale ; 60. The Hoar
 Abbey ; 61. Moonstown Castle, from the east ; 62. From the west ; 63.
 Keep of ; 64. Entrance to ; 65. Interior of St. Patrick's Well old church ;
 66. Castle of Kilconnell ; 67. The keep of Kilconnell Castle ; 68. Grants-
 town Castle ; 69. Kilmoyer Castle ; 70. Doorway of Killardriff old
 church ; 71. Old church of Peecaun ; 72. Old church, style of masonry
 of ; 73. Ancient stones from ; 74. Do. ; 75. Do. ; 76. Do. ; 77. Stone
 from ; 78. The altar at ; 79. Stone Crosses from ; 80. Shaft and pedestal
 of small cross at ; 81. The well of St. Peecaun ; 82. Fragment of the
 old church at Kilmore ; 83. Old church of Kilpatrick ; 84. Cloghabreda
 Castle ; 85. Godfrey's dwelling house, and Knockgraffan Castle, some-
 times called Castle Farn Shonag ; 86. Another view ; 87. Plan of ; 88.
 Knockgraffan moat, church, and castle of ; 89. Old church, with the
 moat in the distance ; 90. Plan of ; 91. Transept and S. window ; 92.
 Exterior of east window in old church ; 93. Tomb in the interior of ;
 94. Moat of ; 95. Ground plan of Knockgraffon Castle ; 96. Plan of the
 foundation of the old castle, close to the moat of ; also plan of the moat ;
 97. Fireplace in Knockgraffon Castle ; 98. Old church of Loughkent ;
 99. Abbey of Moylougha ; 100. Castle Blake old castle ; 101. Castle-
 coyne old castle ; 102. Keddra Castle ; 103. Old church of Mottlestown ;
 104. Remains of Short Castle ; 105. Moycarky Castle ; 106. Small loop-
 hole from ; 107. Figure of Cathleen Owen from ; 108. Shanbally Castle ;
 109. Old church of Neddans ; 110. The round castle of Curraghcloney ;
 111. Old church of Newcastle ; 112. Newcastle old castle ; 113. The
 round castle of Newcastle ; 114. Castle of Killanure or Coolanure ; 115.
 Outeragh old church ; 116. Old church of Ballyclough ; 117. Railstown
 old church ; 118. Ballynaclough Castle ; 119. Athassel Abbey, on the
 Suir ; 120. Ground plan of ; 121. Entrance to ; 122. Archway under
 the central tower in ; 123. Capitals of pillars from the archway under
 the central tower ; 124. Capitals of pillars of arch ; 125. Do. ; 126.
 Niche over the great arch in ; 127. Arch from ; 128. Stone, with inscrip-
 tion ; 129. Effigy of Earl Rua from ; 130. Castle of Castle Park ; 131.

Round castle of Golden, looking W. ; 132. Do. looking E. ; 133. Suir Castle ; 134. Remains of old castle, near Cashel ; 135. Clonmel Friary Chapel, tomb of the Butler family in the yard of ; 136. Inscription on the tomb ; 137. House in which Laurence Sterne was born ; 138. Old town wall of Clonmel ; 139. St. Mary's Abbey, Clonmel ; 140. Portions of archway ; 141. Old church on the Suir, near Oaklands ; 142. Black Castle, or Ballydoyle ; 143. Entrance to ; 144. Camus Castle ; 145. View of Cashel Cathedral ; 146. Monumental stone, with inscription, from ; 147. Do. ; 148. Do. ; 149. Monumental stones ; 150. Do. ; 151. Do. ; 152. Do. ; 153. Effigy of Milo Magrath, Archbishop of Cashel ; 154. Sides of stone coffins built up in the graveyard wall ; 155. Stone cross in the graveyard of Cashel Cathedral ; 156. Stone figure in Palace garden ; 157. Capitals of pillars from Cormac's Chapel ; 158. Castle of Gortmakellis ; 159. Thurlesbeg Castle ; 160. Old church and castle of Shanbally Cloheen ; 161. Old church of Shaurahan ; 162. Clough-na-tierna ; 163. Old church of Templetenny ; 164. Rooska Castle, looking S. W. ; 165. Do. looking N. ; 166. Old chapel of Tubberid ; 167. Tullaghmelan old church ; 168. Do. doorway of ; 169. Castle Grace ; 170. Do. from the W. ; 171. Tullaghortan old church ; 172. Old church of Rosegreen ; 173. Tullamain old church ; 174. Monumental stone from ; 175. Do. ; 176. Old church of Whitechurch. The foregoing sketches are all we find in the bound volumes ; but, it is probable, the remainder of the 199, mentioned in the catalogue, will be found with the Antiquarian Letters for this county. All the foregoing are, for the most, pencil sketches, with George Du Noyer's name affixed. They do not appear to be altogether finished, yet they are elegant outline drawings.

"The Catalogue of the Topographical Collection, relating to Waterford county, thus distributes its matter, under the following heads :— I. Inquisitions, 4 vols., including poems; also, see Clare, Index to Inquisitions, one volume.¹ II. Names from Down Survey and Book of Survey and Distribution, (see Munster, vol. iii.) III. Extracts, 3 vols.² Rough Index to Irish part, not arranged. IV. Letters, one volume.³ V. Name Books, 113. VI. Barony and Parish Names, 1 vol. VII. Memorandums, 1 vol. VIII. County Index to Names on Ordnance Maps, 1 vol. IX. County Papers, six sheets. X. Sketches of Antiquities, 2.⁴

"I. The reader is referred to (note 2, p. 103) vol. ii., new series, 1858, of this Society's Transactions, where the contents of these volumes have been already described. They are now bound in 3 vols., in uniform style. Vol. xiv. of the note is now marked vol. i.; vol. xv. of the note, with 86 additional pages, since bound with it, is now marked vols. ii. and iii.; vol. xvii. of the note, with the detached Index to Waterford Inquisitions, is now marked vol. iv., as preserved in the Royal Irish Academy.

¹ All of these are now preserved in the Royal Irish Academy.

² The Extracts are preserved in the Royal Irish Academy. The rough Index, consisting of 67 loose foolscap folio leaves, written only on one side, is at present in the Ordnance Survey Office. The description already given, in reference to

the matter relating to the county of Tipperary, will also apply to them. The leaves are tied up together in blue wrapping paper.

³ Now preserved in the Royal Irish Academy.

⁴ At present in the Royal Irish Academy.

“ II. The Volume III., Munster, already described under the heading of Tipperary, contains the names from Down Survey, and Book of Survey and Distribution, referring to the county of Waterford.

“ III. The three volumes of extracts are in quarto, uniformly bound. vol. I. contains 957 numbered and written pages, with some additional pages of special index prefixed; vol. ii. contains 1043 written and numbered pages, with six pages of special index prefixed; vol. iii. contains 144 written and numbered pages, with forty-seven pages of special index prefixed. These extracts are in Irish, Latin, and English. They contain ancient lives of Irish saints, and especially matters referring to St. Mochuda, or St. Carthacus, and his miracles; St. Declan; St. Bearchan of Hy-Luchain in Decies; saints of Decies from *Leabhar Breac*; from Colgan’s ‘Acta Sanctorum;’ M’Firbis; Smith’s ‘Waterford;’ Lodge’s Peerage; Visitation Book; Book of Lecan; Inquisitions; ‘Annals of the Four Masters;’ Crofton Croker’s ‘Researches;’ ‘Dublin Penny Journal;’ Archdall; Lanigan; ‘Irish Calendar of Saints;’ Gough’s ‘Camden;’ ‘Annals of Innisfallen;’ ‘Chronicon Sanctorum;’ De Burgo’s ‘Hibernia Dominicana;’ Harris’s ‘Ware;’ Mason’s ‘Parochial Survey;’ Abstract of Grants of Land and other Hereditaments, under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, A. D. 1666-1684; Abstracts of the Conveyances from the Trustees of the Forfeited Estates and Interests in Ireland, in 1688.

“ IV. The Antiquarian Letters for Waterford, comprised in one volume, quarto, 244 numbered pages, all of which are not written on, contain the following communications of John O’Donovan, written in 1841:— Their dates are, May 4th, June 4th, 4th, 4th, 4th, 4th, 5th, 5th, 5th, 5th; at Kilmacthomas, 5th, 5th, 5th, 5th, 5th, 9th, 9th, 9th, 9th, 9th; at Kilmacthomas, 9th; at Kilmacthomas, Pop bpu maċċan, 10th, 10th, 10th, 10th, 10th, 10th, 11th, 11th; Kilmacthomas, 12th; at Dungarvan, 15th; do. 15th, do. 15th, do. 15th, 19th, 21st, 21st, 21st, 21st; Lismore, 22nd, 22nd; alliop mōp, Pop bpu Cibañ moipe, 22nd, do. 23rd, do. 23rd, do. 24th, do. 23rd, 28th; A n-Coċaill, 29th, do. 29th, do. 29th, do. 29th, do. 30th, July 1st, 1st, 1st, 1st; No. 21, Great Charles-street, April 8th, 1841; Waterford, May 25th, 1841; Kilmacthomas, June 11th; Dungarvan, June 13th; Clonmel, June 17th; Lismore, June 23rd. As may be conjectured, all of those letters are short, and many of them were written by Mr. O’Donovan on the same day, as can be judged from the dates. Afterwards, follow several different map traces. In the letters, it is often remarked, that Mr. A. Curry examined and measured the antiquities of the different parishes. An elaborate and elegantly written index of ten pages precedes this collection of letters. The volume is bound in the uniform style of Royal Irish Academy O. S. MSS.

“ V. The Name Books, similar to those already described, are 109 as counted, although catalogued 113. But, I have no doubt, in a few instances, two of those Name Books are bound together under one cover.

“ VI. The Barony and Parish Names are included in a thin quarto volume, bound, of ninety-nine leaves, these being written on, at both sides. A sheet of thirty-three different authorities precedes, and an index of six columns. The description already given of a book, bearing a similar denomination, under Tipperary heading, will also apply in this instance. John O’Donovan’s settlement of orthography (Irish and English) occurs on each leaf, and almost on every page.

“VII. The Memorandums, in one bound quarto volume of 340 numbered pages, are preceded by fifteen columnar indices. Letters, notes, scraps, and traces constitute the fragmentary contents.

“VIII. A folio bound volume of ninety-six leaves is the County Index to Names on the Ordnance Maps. It is similar in plan and contents to the Tipperary volume, bearing a like title; but the arithmetical figures are omitted in the Waterford County Index.

“IX. The six sheets of County Papers are of very little value, and were used solely as authorities, to determine the orthography of townlands. They are papers, printed by order of the county grand jury, in reference to presentments, with the rent values of various townlands, at the date of their issue. A few written notices are interspersed. They are tied together, without a wrapper.

“X. Although there is mention made of two antiquarian sketches for this county, yet on referring to the oblong volume in the Royal Irish Academy’s Library, I only find one sketch of the chapel at Ballyhane, in Affane or White Church parish. The other sketch mentioned, I am sure, is a beautiful ink one, by Mr. Wakeman, representing the antiquities at Ardmore. It is pasted on a leaf in the volume of Antiquarian Letters for this county.”

Mr. George V. Du Noyer sent the following reply to Mr. Hodder Westropp’s observations on the analogy between the Irish Round Towers and Fanaux de Cemetiere:—

“Without the least desire for controversy, or intention to offend in the slightest, I wish to make a few annotations on Mr. Hodder Westropp’s last communication to the Society.

“In the first place, it is perfectly manifest to any one who has had an opportunity of examining most of our ecclesiastical Round Towers, that these structures were capable of being inhabited, and used as places of refuge and defence. In the more ancient towers the doorways are always placed high above the ground, and the doors most securely fastened from within, as is remarkably evident in the Round Tower at Roscrea, county of Tipperary.

“2nd. No surprise should be experienced at the record of many of these Round Towers having been burned, when we recollect that it was not the tower itself—its wall—which was thus destroyed, but its wooden floors and ladders of communication; and the chronicler is quite correct and sufficiently lucid in describing such a very possible event by saying that ‘the Round Tower was destroyed by fire.’

“3rd. At page 19, the writer says, ‘the Round Tower could not be easily burned.’ I do not see how the tower proper, formed of stone and mortar, could have been burned *at all*.

“4th. It is not at all probable that the ancient ecclesiastical architects would have constructed their ‘Cloictheachs,’ or Bell Towers, of wood, if they were intended at the same time to answer the purpose of places of refuge or defence in time of trouble; while the churches or ‘Duirtheachs,’ which, on account of their greater sanctity, would probably be left untouched by the destroyer, might occasionally have been constructed of

timber; though here, again, I must incline to the belief that the burning of such edifices referred merely to the destruction of their internal fittings, floors, seats, altars, galleries, and shingle roof.

“ 5th. The Round Tower with the hexagonal base is at Kinneigh, near Dunmanway, in the county of Cork. The writer spells the place *Kineith*, without naming the county.

“ 6th. The Round Tower attached to the church of St. Edan, or Mogue, at Ferns, in the county of Wexford, is square at its base to the height of about thirty feet, when it becomes round. Its basement forms a portion of the original design of the church, and on the plan would be represented by a square projection from the west gable. The lower square portion of the tower encloses a winding stair, access to which is by two doors —one from the nave on a level with the ground, the other above it in the west wall, at the height of twelve or fourteen feet. At the termination of the square base and circular stairs, the tower becomes round, and is then divided into two apartments, the upper one lighted by four narrow, flat-headed windows. The date of the chancel of this building is about the twelfth century, but the nave and tower may be much more modern.

“ 7th. At Munget old church, in the county of Limerick, there is a slender square tower of about forty feet in height, attached to the north side wall of the building, and which has been constructed to answer all the purposes of one of the ancient Round Towers. It is divided into floors, and has four apertures at the top; access to this tower is from the parapet wall of the church. I believe the date of this building to be about the fourteenth century.

“ 8th. I cannot see how the materials at hand to build a Round Tower could have influenced its form, as the reviewer in the ‘Gentleman’s Magazine’ supposes. The difficulty of *squaring* a stone for a quoin would be much less than cutting the surface of one into the exact and diminishing curve requisite to give us so exquisite a form of tower as we see at Devenish Island, Timahoe, Roscrea, Donaghmore, Antrim, and at Clonmacnoise. The curve is something more than that of a mere cylinder; it must be a portion of an exceedingly elongated *cone*, and the architect no mean mathematician to design it for the mason, and the latter a skilful artisan to carry out the idea into such perfect execution as is presented to us in the examples I have adduced.

“ 9th. The smaller tower at Clonmacnoise, attached to St. Finghin’s church, the writer says, ‘has but *one window!*’ in point of fact, it has the remarkably unusual number of *seven*, viz., one lighting each of the five floors from the basement, and *two* lighting the upper chamber beneath the conical roof.

“ 10th. Many of the Irish saints travelled to and settled on the Continent, in France, Germany, and Italy. The church erected by St. Columbanus at Bobbio, in Italy, has attached to it a slender Round Tower, presenting all the outward appearance of its Irish original. Internally, however, it is merely a winding stairs. It is most reasonable to suppose that those Irish ecclesiastics brought with them the knowledge and reverence appertaining to the most marked peculiarities of their native church discipline and architecture; and therefore I see no reason to reject the idea expressed by the Rev. Mr. Barnwell, that the French Fanaux

are much more likely to have been traditional copies of the Irish Round Tower than the reverse. Doubtless all knowledge of Christian practices must have reached Ireland through the European Continent from the East; but this does not prevent the possibility of certain religious uses and styles of ecclesiastical architecture being subsequently conceived in Ireland, and from thence disseminated over the Continent; it is merely the reflux of the tide, and not 'the stream flowing to its source,' as Mr. Westropp would have it.

" 11th. St. Kevin's Church, vulgarly called 'Kitchen,' at Glendalough, with its pepper-box turret erected on the west gable and a portion of the adjoining stone roof, is *not a sepulchral chapel* at all, and the said turret is a perfect miniature of a Round Tower. This building was the church and residence of the successors of the saint whose name it bears; and its door was suspended from a perforated stone lintel on the outer surface of the doorway, which pierces the west gable wall, after the manner of those swinging doors illustrated in my paper on the peculiarities of Irish church architecture, published in this volume of the 'Journal,' pp. 30, 31. The room the priest occupied is formed between the semicircular arch over the body of the church and the high pitched roof, access to which is by a square opening in the crown of the arch, near the west gable; and from this 'croft' a small door leads to the circular turret on the west gable, which would answer equally well for the purposes of a belfry as for a 'fanal' or beacon.

" 12th. I know of no instance of an Irish Round Tower having been erected on, or over, a sepulchral vault or arched crypt. Many of these towers have been built in ancient graveyards, as was the case with that attached to St. Finghin's church at Clonmacnoise, under which two mutilated skeletons were found, *but no attempt at the construction of a sepulchral chamber has ever been discovered beneath any of our Round Towers.*

" In conclusion, I would advise that simple fact should be in the first place enunciated when dealing with the study of antiquities: let pure facts be first collected, and sound theory will be sure to follow."

Mr. Edward Benn, Clough, Belfast, sent the following paper:—

" A short time ago a man in the townland of Bellsallagh, parish of Skerry, and county of Antrim, on removing a dunghill discovered an urn. This singular finding is another proof of urns being profusely scattered through this district without any external indication. The place where this one was found had been used for more than twenty years as the receptacle for the manure of a farm. It would seem that each year, on the removal of the manure, a portion of the soil was carried off with it, and in this way by degrees the urn came to be exposed. As usual, it had been placed with the bottom upwards, but unfortunately the bottom was knocked off by the finder before he was aware. In other respects it is as perfect as the day it was made. It is of the middle size—about 9 inches deep, 5 inches across the bottom, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width at top. It is graceful in form, but without ornament, except some bands raised on the surface. It is very neatly made, seemingly on a wheel, is very smooth on the surface, and is of a brown colour, as if painted or glazed. This urn was not enclosed in a stone chamber, as is usual; the burning appears to have been

done on the spot, as about it was a quantity of fine earth mixed with ashes. It contained the burned bones of a large-sized person; no bones of the skull were found, from which it might be inferred that the head had been otherwise disposed of."

Professor George Stephens, F. S. A., contributed the following rejoinder to Mr. Alexander Nesbitt's observations on the Brunswick Coffer:—

"In reply to the strictures on my paper by Mr. Alexander Nesbitt, in the 'Proceedings of the Kilkenny Archæological Society,' January, 1864, which has just reached me, I beg to remark—

"1. As to Mr. Kemble's copy. This is now before me, and I gave my authority. Mr. Kemble was for many years living and travelling in Germany, and may have been a dozen times in Brunswick. I never knew that Mr. Nesbitt had given him a transcript from his electrotype. How should I? Whether Mr. Kemble's copy is from the *original*, before Mr. Nesbitt took his gutta-percha impression, or a mere copy from the *transcript* given him by Mr. Nesbitt, no one can tell, nor is it of any earthly consequence. That this copy in Mr. Kemble's own hand, whencever taken, is, as I said, 'far from correct,' is sure enough. I shall be happy to convince Mr. Nesbitt of this fact, if he will honour me with a call. Mr. Kemble may have made more copies than one, and may have wavered in his opinion as to the runes being 'in the Irish language.'

"2. As to the runes, Mr. Nesbitt says there are sixty-two characters, 'not reckoning as such some strokes at the left hand corner at the top, and the right hand corner at the bottom. Neither Mr. Kemble nor Mr. Stephens consider these to be characters, nor are they any recognised runes.' I beg pardon. I *have* considered them as characters, and *they are* recognised runes. There are therefore sixty-four, not sixty-two, characters, or thirty-two in each repeated carving.

"Mr. Nesbitt adds: 'It will be seen that the inscription is divided into four groups by the recurrence in the middle of each side of the rune "hagl" (H) in the Norse alphabet; "ior" (IO) in the Anglo-Saxon.' This division is quite arbitrary and accidental. The rune in question is no mark of division, but G, as I took it to be. Mr. Kemble himself, whose reading I had never seen till I beheld it in Mr. Nesbitt's own pages, *also makes it G*. It occurs as G in several Old-English manuscript-alphabets, and on the Dover Runic Slab, whose sole inscription is the name of the deceast, the man's-name

GISLHeARD,

a common Old-English name. The first rune is here *, exactly as on our Casket. The same rune occasionally stands for G also in Scandinavian runic carvings.—But it is also found in some Old-English manuscripts as IO, from the tendency which the guttural has in some dialects to pass over into a vowel. In half Scandinavian and in numerous German dialects the G is popularly pronounced as Y, particularly before "soft" vowels, in some cases before all vowels. So in English our GE- prefix became YE-, Y-, until at last it fell away. Thus, the Old-English GE-CNAWEN, the

Middle-English Y- or I-KNOWEN, the Modern English KNOWN. But I have not met with this sign as IO *on any monument*, only in some Old-Engl. MS. alphabets.

“Mr. Nesbitt says my reading is:—

S I G H O R Æ L I I N M U N G P Æ G Æ L I A U R I T N E T H I I ;
yet a few lines lower down he says it is:—

S I G H O R Æ L I I I N M U N G P Æ L Y O G Æ L I A U R I T N E T H I I .

“Here are strange differences! We have LIIN and LIIIIN, PÆGÆLIA and PÆLYOGÆLIA. So inaccurately does Mr. Nesbitt copy what was plainly before him as

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20,
S, I, G, H, yO, R, Æ, L, I, I, N, M, U, NG, P, Æ, L, yO, G, Æ.

21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32.
L, I, eA, U, R, I, T, N, E, þ, I, I.

“But I began with URIT, just as the Coffer itself does, and read: U, R, I, T, N, E, þ, I, I, S, I, G, H, yO, R, Æ, L, I, I, N, M, U, NG, P,
Æ, L, yO, G, Æ, L, I, eA.

“And I divided this without changing or doctoring a single letter, as

URIT NE¹ II
SIGHyOR ÆLI,
IN MUNGPAELYO GÆLIEA.
WROTE (carved this) NETHII
for-the-SIG-HERRA (victory-lord, most-noble) ÆLI,
IN MUNGPAELYO (Montpellier) of GAUL.

“We here see that I have written yO, not YO, and eA, not EA, to show that the vowel-sound here is *one rune*, diphthonged, not two separate runes. So on the Ruthwell Runic Cross this last vowel is represented by this same rune, which stands for eA or EA, but on the Bewcastle Runic Cross we have always the rune for E and the rune for A, put together, instead of this rune for EA. This rune for eA or EA has not yet been found anywhere save in England and in English manuscript alphabets, except on one solitary Golden Runic Bracteate found in Denmark.

“Mr. Nesbitt continues—that I have ‘simply assumed the existence of the letters LY²O at the end of *Mungypaelyo*’ (but, excuse me, I printed *Mungpælyo*!). This is a very grave charge, and quite unwarranted. The runes which stand for LyO are plain enough to be seen at each end-side. That the first rune here is L, no one will deny. That the other is the compound vowel yO is self-evident. This character stands as such (sometimes given as EO, which is the same thing, the E being often used in Old-English to represent the sound Y before another vowel) in seventeen Old-English manuscript alphabets, and, what is better, on a dozen carved monuments.

“Again, Mr. N. says that the rune which he gives as K, I have taken as ‘once R, and twice U, though there is no perceptible difference in the form.’ I again beg pardon. There *is* a perceptible difference in

the form. The Runic R is continually carved so as to approach the Runic U, and U so as to approach R, just as when we *write* rapidly e or e, t or l, u or n, &c., the difference is often scarcely perceptible. But there usually is a sufficient difference, even without the context to help us. And here the difference is plain; no one can doubt that, on the plate, the second rune in URIT is clearly R, as in the last stave in SIGHYOR. Compare these two letters with the second letter in MUNGPÆLYO, and see whether it is not evidently U, as it is in URIT, and this equally plain on *both* the duplicate sides.

“Once more: ‘The 14th he reads N; it is a form which I cannot find in any alphabet to which I have access. Kemble reads it F, as it very nearly corresponds with the Anglo-Saxon “feoh” reversed. N twice occurs in a well-known form (Nos. 11 and 27), which adds to the improbability that No. 14 should be so read.’ This is too bad. I have *not* made the ‘14th’ (the 23rd on the plate itself), N at all, but NG. It is therefore a double rune, as all the world knows it to be, that nasal G which has been so often express in all dialects by NG or GG, NK or KK, or by an independent sign as in the Old Runes. It consists of two angles <>. These angles may be and are variously placed. On English monuments, and in English manuscript-alphabets, they are usually laid on each other, thus X. In Scandinavian they are usually arranged ^, or Z, or C, or V^ or Ø, &c. But on one English stone it is given as X. Here, as we see, it is ^.

“Lastly: ‘No. 16 is the well-known form of Lin all the Runic alphabets; and it is hard to guess why Mr. Stephens should read it as P.’—The rune here spoken of is the 24th on the plate (between the NG and the AE, the first on the right hand upper corner of the one side-end, and the lowest or first on the left hand lower corner of the other side-end). Its form is plain X. No letter has a greater variety of forms than this, both on the monuments and in the alphabets, where it is always P. Three Old-English manuscript-alphabets give it *exactly* as here on this Casket, and many more in a nearly allied form.

“I have not said that the Casket is *either* of ivory *or* of the tusk of the narwhal; but that it is ‘made up of thin plates of the ivory or tusk of the Walrus.’ This is the opinion of the Senator Culemann, a most distinguished antiquary, who has handled it scores and scores of times. We may rely on his authority so much the more, as the walrus or narwhal is—or used to be—a ‘cetaceous animal.’

“I again add, that our estimate of the date *must* be partly modified by the existence of the Old-English runes, which *would not* have been carved on so costly a piece, intended for some member of the highest and most ‘educated’ (Romanized, Latin-taught) class, *later* than the 8th or 9th century. *Latin* letters would have been employed.

“So far, then, I have seen or heard nothing which at all shakes the simplicity and accuracy of my reading, which, if correct, will undoubtedly make this precious Anglo-Irish chest a piece of the seventh century. But I shall be sincerely thankful for any public or private information or hint, or fair, even if not friendly criticism. I deprecate, however, *most earnestly* that slashing style of thoughtless writing which has a tendency not

to allow its author time *even to read or copy correctly*, and hence the less to understand, what he condemns with such off-hand haste!"

The following communication was received from Mr. George Morant, Jun., Carrickmacross, illustrated by a drawing of the rapier described therein :—

" Through the kindness of a brother Member of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society, Mr. Durnan, I have lately become possessed of a curious relic of the army of my ancestor by the mother's side, Robert Earl of Essex; and as I think it may interest some of the readers of the 'Kilkenny Archaeological Journal,' I send you a sketch and short account of the find.

" Mr. Durnan, of Nicholastown, county of Louth, had been levelling a piece of ground close to the right bank of the River Glyde, and on ploughing this newly levelled ground, the ploughshare caught in the handle of a sword, which was carefully extracted from its clayey bed. It is a rapier; the blade is quadrilateral, about thirty-two and a half inches in length. The guard and pommel appear to be of iron, and are very much corroded, as is the blade also. When found, there were rings on the handle of some whitish substance, as described to me by the finder, but which fell away after the sword was exposed to the air. The spot where it was found was a short distance only from the shallow, now much deepened by drainage under the Board of Works, which tradition points out as the spot where, on the march from Dublin towards Farney, the army of Lord Essex crossed the river, and which is still termed Essex-ford, about a mile from the mill of Louth.

" In Shirley's 'History of Farney,' p. 109, the account sent to the Queen by Essex is given from the Cotton MS.:—'The next day [the 4th Sept., 1599], the L. Lieutenant marched through the playne country to the mill of Louthe, and incamped beyond the river towards Ferny; and Tirone marched through the woodes, and lodged in the next wood to us, keeping his skowtes of horsse in sight of oure quarter.' By this account it does not appear that there was any fighting beyond 'a skirmish,' 'amongst the light horsse, in which a French gentleman of the Earl of Southampton's was all that were hurt of oure side.' Possibly this sword was the weapon of the wounded Frenchman. It, at all events, goes far to prove the truth of the tradition as to the precise spot where Essex's forces crossed and recrossed the river on that expedition, which Queen Elizabeth very rightly called, in her answer to Essex's despatch, 'a slowe proceeding.' "

The Society is indebted to Mr. Albert Way for a transcript of the following interesting document, which Mr. Way thus introduces :—

" The following letter, addressed to William Marshall the great Earl of Pembroke, about A. D. 1216, by the Archbishops of Tuam and Dublin, has been found preserved in a miscellaneous collection of documents relating to Reading Abbey, Berkshire, and to the cells or minor conventional establishments at Leominster and in Scotland connected with that house.

“ The letter required the Earl of Pembroke, who had received from King John a grant of the province of Leinster, and was Lord Deputy of Ireland in the reign of that sovereign (A. D. 1209), to restore the possessions of the bishopric of Ferns, under threat of excommunication, in pursuance of a brief of Pope Innocent III. dated in the nineteenth year of his pontificate (A. D. 1216), and recited in the Archbishop’s letter.

“ It has been stated that the Earl had taken possession of two manors belonging to the Bishop of Ferns, and that, on his refusal to make restitution, he was actually excommunicated; and that at the time of his decease in 1219 he was under the ban of the Pope’s interdict. There are certain particulars on record in regard to this transaction, to which also reference may perhaps be found in the letters of Pope Innocent III., published by Baluz. Leland, in his ‘ History of Ireland,’ mentions a letter from the Pope to John (before his accession as king), complaining of the outrage of his Deputy in despoiling the church of Leighlin (Ferns?) of its temporalities. This was in the time when Hamo de Valois was Deputy of Ireland.

“ These particulars are, doubtless, familiar to the Irish antiquary conversant with the historical details and materials of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. I have not had the time or opportunity of pursuing the inquiry concerning them, having only casually met with the following letter; I have hoped that it might prove acceptable to the Members of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society, which has done so much to throw light on the history and antiquities of Ireland at all periods. I am at a loss to explain how this letter, of which I send a copy, should have been preserved amongst the evidences of the monastery of Reading, to which, however, William Marshall was a benefactor; on his death at Caversham, at a short distance from Reading, his corpse was brought with solemn obsequies into the conventional church of that Abbey, and subsequently conveyed to Westminster.

“ *Letter from the Archbishops of Tuam and Dublin to William Marshall Earl of Pembroke, requiring him to restore the possessions of the bishopric of Ferns, under threat of excommunication, in pursuance of a brief of Pope Innocent III. dated in the 19th year of his pontificate (A. D. 1216).*

“ ‘ Felix Dei gracia Tuamensis et Henricus eadem gracia Dublinensis Archiepiscopi Willelmo nobili comiti Penbroensi sic transire per bona temporalia ut non ammittatis eterna. Mandatum domini Pape in hec verba suscepimus. Innocencius Episcopus servus servorum Dei venerabilibus fratribus Tuamensi et Dublinensi Archiepiscopis salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Venerabilis frater noster Fernensis Episcopus proposuit coram nobis quod tu frater Tuamensis et Armachanus¹ Archiepiscopus terras nobilis viri Willelmi Marescali et complicum ejus quas habuit in Hybernie partibus olim auctoritate nostra supposuistis sentencie interdicti, pro eo quod possessiones et alia bona Fernensis ecclesie detinent occupatas, mandantes eidem Episcopo tunc in partibus Anglie commoranti ut in eumdem nobilem atque ejus complices, qui et ipsi tunc omnes² in

¹ The first two syllables of this word are almost effaced, but I think I read the A and the m in their proper places.

² The parchment is here much damaged.

Anglia morabantur, excommunicacionis sentenciam promulcaret, unde idem Episcopus, tam mandati nostri quam indulgencie felicis memorie Urbani pape predecessoris nostri, qua indulxit¹ prelati Hybernie hujusmodi maleficos excommunicacionis vinculo innodare, necnon constitutionis bone memorie Johannis tituli Sancti Stephani in monte Celio presbiteri Cardinalis tunc apostolice sedis Legati, qua tales excommunicari mandavit, auctoritate suffultus in detentores predictos excommunicacionis sentenciam rationabiliter promulgavit, quam apostolico pecit munimine roborari; Nos igitur ejusdem Episcopi laboribus et pressuris debito compaciens affectu fraternitati vestre per Apostolica scripta precipiendo mandamus quatinus ex parte nostra moneatis nobilem memoratum et alios ut possessiones ipsas et alia cum fructibus inde perceptis Ecclesie restituant antedictae; Quod si facere non curaverint infra terminum competentem,² quem sibi duxeritis assignandum, vos hujusmodi sentencias candelis accensis et pulsatis campanis sollempniter publicetis et faciatis usque ad satisfactionem condignam per censuram ecclesiasticam appellacione remota inviolabiliter observari. Datum Perusii, iij. Kal. Junii,³ Pontificatus nostri anno nonodecimo. Hujus igitur auctoritate mandati monemus vos ut possessiones ipsas et alia cum fructibus inde perceptis ecclesie restituatis antedictae, consulentes in domino nobilitati vestre ut jura illius ecclesie que mente cauteriata usurpastis, vel huc usque injuste detinuitis, restituatis, ut necessitatem preveniat meritoria oblatio; Scituri nos nec posse nec velle a plenissima execuzione mandati domini Pape desistere, et super hoc responsum vestrum litteratorie nobis significetis.'

"Three narrow slips were partially cut from the bottom of the parchment; to two of these were affixed impressions of seals (doubtless of the two archbishops), now entirely lost; the third slip being intended apparently to tie up the little document when folded."

The following papers were submitted to the meeting:—

AN ANCIENT RECORD RELATING TO THE FAMILIES INTO WHICH WERE MARRIED THE CO-HEIRESSES OF THOMAS FITZ ANTHONY, SENESCHAL OF LEINSTER.

EDITED BY JOHN P. PRENDERGAST, ESQ., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

THE writ and inquisition in the years 1278 and 1280, respectively, the 6th and 8th of the reign of Edward I., to be found at the end of this paper, concern three families of the earliest English settlers in Ireland, viz., Thomas Fitz Anthony; John Fitz Thomas, ancestor of the Earls of Desmond; and Jeffry de Prendergast, great-grandson of that Maurice who came with Strongbow's vanguard under Robert Fitz Stephen to the aid of Dermot M'Murragh against his revolted subjects.

¹ Here also the parchment is injured, but the remains of the letters suggest the word *indulxit*.

² Sic in orig.

³ May 30. Innocent III. was elected in January, 1198, and died July 16 or 17, 1216.